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SENIOR APPOINTMENTS IN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED

PY181538 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2342 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- Through a resolution of the commander in chief of the air force, the following officers were appointed to senior posts in that service:

Brig Gen Jose Maria Insua, chief of the Joint Staff; Brig Gen Alfredo Ramon Berastegui, training commander; Brig Gen Teodoro Guillermo Waldner, air operations commander; Brig Gen Hector Rene Roy, air regions commander; Brig Gen David Eduardo Alcides Giosa, air defense commander; Brig Gen Serafin Julio Irribarren, materials commander; Brig Gen Alberto Cristobal Simari, air force secretary general. These appointments become effective today.

18 AUG TRANSPORTATION STRIKE PARTIALLY OBSERVED

PY181422 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1114 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (NA) -- The bus and railroad workers strike called today by labor leaders was observed partially this morning. The General Roca and General Mitre railroads are barely running, while the others -- Sarmiento, Urquiza, Belgrano and San Martin -- are running normally so far.

Buses running this morning were driven by their owners and so only 15 or 20 percent of the total number of city buses are operating in the downtown area. In many parts of greater Buenos Aires, such as Lomas de Zamora and Villa Lugano, buses were running normally.

The lack of bus service is noticeable in the downtown area, and bus owners in Constitution reported that 99 percent of the drivers did not show up for work.

As for the subways, company employees reported that all lines are running normally.

Rail Strike Spreads

PY181423 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (TELAM) -- Shortly after 0900, personnel of the General Sarmiento railroad began to observe the strike called by the coordinating group of the unions, thus stopping work completely. Spokesman for the railroad reported that the stoppage is being observed by motormen, signalmen and ticket sellers.

With the stoppage of the Sarmiento urban train service, three railroads now have come to a complete halt. The San Martin, Belgrano and Urquiza railroads continue providing regular service.

BACKGROUND TO PLANNED COUP PREPARATIONS REVEALED

PY181818 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA 14 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary]

[Text] Truth in the world does not do as much good as the harm done by its outward apperances -- La Rochefoucauld.

The agitation observed within the armed forces and above all within the army, in the past 2 months has not yet materialized, contrary to what some analysts maintain, into definite political or action "trends" with leaders, programs and organic structures. It is in fact a general, widespread and disorderly agitation stemming from the fact that the dissatisfaction and the secret meetings at various levels -- brigadier generals, colonels and lower-ranking officers -- do not have a common origin, are not aimed at a single objective and do not consist of groups with ideological characteristics or exclusive groups in each sector.

There is rather a substantial deterioration, very similar to that in the other national sectors, which, however, only occasionally formally surfaced. Outward appearances are thus maintained, although with some difficulty. But this weak veil of formality is, along with the weakness of all sectors, almost the only thing that prevents more serious commotion within the armed forces and the nation.

According to our sources, immediately following the surrender of Puerto Argentino, many division generals and brigadier generals who perceived the situation reportedly thought Galtieri's removal ought to be complemented with the setting up of a new regime with no relationship whatsoever with the former one. To a certain extent, Generals Calvi and Varela Ortiz, among others, reportedly urged moderation and composure regarding far-too-rapid or radical changes. The middle path between those who supported a radical change on one hand and General Galtieri's stand on the other thus was taken.

According to Lieutenant General Lami Dozo's civilian assistants, Galtieri reportedly asked for support from his fellow junta partners not to be replaced. Galtieri apparently maintained -- like at least one of the other commanders -- that the three junta members ought to withdraw in an "orderly" fashion, that is, only after the consequences of the military "defeat" in the islands were surmounted and once order in the respective forces was restored (this seems to be what is keeping Admiral Anaya at his post). However, Trimarco and other generals' final argument cut the plan short -- Lami Dozo's friends maintain -- and the intermediate solution therefore was taken. In view of its subsequent effects, they add, such a formula has been, and continues to be, the least stabilizing of formulas. (This may be true, but the truth is that nobody knows what may have happened had one of the other two formulas been chosen.)

It is now being continually maintained in specific areas of the present military leadership, and even in the army headquarters, that the meetings of generals -- it is of little concern whether 12 or 19 of them have been held -- and the other movements taking place in military circles are not at all abnormal. If we go by the latest official declaration, the supreme commands themselves ordered the meetings. This may be true, and it may even be true that such events form part of the usual activities by officers in today's Argentina. From the historical viewpoint, such a situation should not surprise us because our officers have been discussing politics for the past 50 years, just like Mr Frondizi or Mr Bittel. Under the slightest inquiry, however, the situation no longer seems all that usual.

For example, we have in our hands a photocopy of a handwritten report drawn up by a senior intelligence officer on 23 July 1982. It obviously is a draft report which, as far as we know, was later typed up and submitted to one of the senior people in the regime, whose name we will not disclose for the time being. For obvious reasons, neither will we disclose the names mentioned in the memorandum. Although the names have not been disclosed, the contents of the 4-point memorandum are still important. Following are the contents of the memorandum:

1. The telephones which had to be investigated will be identified next week.

2. The coup we would tolerate somewhat, and which five generals (three of them are indicated in parenthesis) back would not be too nationalistic; it would have quite liberal connotations and it would try to make the mistake of creating a movement of support for the military government along the previously mentioned lines (?).
[as published]

3. They are keeping in touch with General (another name and place of origin of the general), who phoned Casa de Misiones last Friday expressing enthusiasm about the idea of General (name of another general) being the real leader of the revolution. His listener, however, held that the brain was the current chief (post and name of another general).

4. There are indications of imminent contacts between young officers returning from the Malvinas and leading elements of "Alfonsinism." (Beware.) Grade A (from the outside). [as published]

Is this what the commander in chief of the army refers to as "authorized" contacts "to study aspects related to the improvement and updating of each service"? Does he really consider "irresponsible, whimsical and tendentious" any other interpretation given to this sort of question?

The author of the report, who gives the memorandum an "A" rating, that is, excellent -- perhaps because the information came from the "outside" -- for some reason suggests to his superior, and perhaps to all Argentines, to be on guard. While our institutions and the nation itself are collapsing, the power (?) whiles away the time accusing those who voice warnings about the serious dangers existing at this time as irresponsible and even as ill-intentioned. How long will we bury our heads in the sand? Will our eyes open only when the truth turns to stone and hits us in the face?

Exactly 2 weeks ago General Levingston reportedly was summoned by a senior military officer (on active duty) to get the former president's opinion on the nation's situation. Levingston, who may now be joining forces with General Ongania, said then that the Malvinas war must be thoroughly investigated -- not just the stealing of chocolate bars and mail tampering, he reportedly noted -- as well as the administrations of Martinez de Hoz, General Videla and General Viola, whom he blamed for the "chaos." The officer reportedly expressed his agreement with General Levingston, adding an observation: "Yes, but who will tell all this to the nation?" General Levingston reportedly replied, not without reason: "You people; that is why you are responsible for the government. "

Everyone knows that we have always asked and will continue to ask from this column for the greatest care and balance in making judgments. Argentina is in no position to withstand scandals. Therefore, justice must be compounded with prudence. But this must be done. Without laws there are no institutions or states worthy of the name. And history is always quite stubborn; it does not allow itself to be buried alive.

UK MP MEETS ARGENTINE BUSINESSMEN IN URUGUAY

PY182113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Aug (AFP) -- Raymond Whitney, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the British Conservative Party, had admitted having met here with Argentine businessmen and financiers, but noted that it was "nothing official; just a meeting among friends." The British MP also said that the British occupation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands 150 years ago was not an act of aggression because there existed then a different concept of sovereignty, and added that if Argentina believes it has any right over these islands it should take the case to the International Court of Justice.

He went on to say that as long as Argentina is ruled by its present government, which is a continuation of the one that attacked the human rights of the islanders, there will be no possibility of reaching an agreement on the archipelago. He noted, however, that no one can predict what can happen in the future. Whitney, who chairs the Conservative Party bloc in the House of Commons, met here with [Uruguayan] Government officials, with whom he discussed political and economic issues linked to their bilateral relations.

VILDOSO ON RESULTS OF POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY181450 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the nation believes that the first round of talks between the governm nt of the armed forces and the representatives of political parties, labor unions and businessmen were positive. Shortly after the meetings in Government House ended, the head of state conveyed the results of the talks to journalists.

During the first round of talks, national problems were discussed with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who is currently the leader of the nationalist democratic action, with private businessmen, with the Bolivian Labor Federation -- COB -- and with the Peasant Confederation. Shortly after the talks ended, the president told journalists:

[Begin Vildoso recording] We spoke freely with all of them. They were given absolute freedom to express their ideas and we listened to their viewpoints and suggestions concerning both the political and economic affairs of the nation. I must say that the round of talks was highly positive. Each and every one arrived on time. In itself this is a great success and it proves that dialogue is much better than inflexibility.

With these talks, we proved that the government of the armed forces is flexible and broad-minded enough to reach an understanding with all social strata of the nation and all organizations that represent the main sectors of the nation. [end recording]

General Guido Vildoso Calderon stressed that dialogue is definitely much better than inflexibility when he spoke about the quest for solutions to the severe crisis besieging the nation. He was also asked about the stand of the COB, which is demanding immediate general elections.

[Begin recording] [Vildoso] In this regard, the interior minister has been duly instructed to seek technical advice from the experts in his ministry and to find out whether it is indeed possible to advance the electoral timetable from the technical point of view.

[Question] Is the government well disposed toward the proposal of advancing elections?

[Answer] More specifically, there is flexibility and the provisions of the mandate of the armed forces and my own instructions are subject to change depending on technical circumstances. In any case, responsibility must prevail.

The mere fact that the elections could be advanced technically speaking does not mean that we should do so, thereby allowing something that could serve to annul them later on. On the contrary, responsibility must prevail and we should act prudently and cautiously. [end recording]

In any case, the request of the COB will be analyzed by the technical and legal experts of the Interior Ministry. President Vildoso did not indicate when the answer to the request will be read.

The National Electoral Court and the department electoral courts will be convened through the Interior Ministry after a meeting between the interior minister and representatives of political parties.

The meeting between President Vildoso and former constitutional President Victor Paz Estenssoro has been scheduled for tomorrow. President Vildoso has indicated that he would like to speak with other political parties as well.

Interior Minister's Statements

PY181543 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The armed forces government has nothing to do with paramilitary groups, Interior Minister Edgar Rojas categorically stated yesterday.

He said that the main principle of General Vildoso's administration is to give the Bolivian people full constitutional guarantees, to restore the autonomy of universities nationwide and to guide the nation into an institutional and democratic regime. The interior minister met with journalists last night after the meetings between the government and representatives of political parties, workers and businessmen.

[Begin Rojas recording] Well, first of all I would like to say that in the course of the meetings held throughout the day there was broad agreement concerning the economic, political and social situation of the country. There is agreement on economic and political matters, and also that efforts should be made to encourage a social truce to allow the armed forces government to make progress with the process of democratization. [end recording]

Speaking about the quest for solutions to which the Bolivian people as a whole are committed, the interior minister said that the future must be looked upon with optimism. Not everything is as dismal as it seems. Edgar Rojas pointed out that thanks to the policy of dialogue launched by President Vildoso's administration, many agreements were reached with the various sectors during the talks held yesterday. He also spoke about the attitude of Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Popular Democratic Union -- UDP.

[Begin Rojas recording] As we have said before, the refusal of the leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left -- MNRI -- does not undermine the objectives of the government. We have stated our predisposition toward dialogue and the president is now writing a note to be relayed through our ambassador in Lima asking Mr Siles to prove his good intentions and political standing and to outline his plan, which should, of course, be consistent with the crisis that the Bolivian people are experiencing. [end recording]

The interior minister said that today he will begin another round of talks with representatives of political parties to set up the national and departmental electoral courts. He did not discuss the possibility of advancing the electoral timetable as the Bolivian Labor Federation -- COB -- had requested. On the guarantees requested by the COB, the minister said:

[Begin Rojas recording] It is not a request of the COB. These guarantees are something that the administration had in mind when it took over the government. There is agreement regarding certain issues, but that is something else. I would also like to emphasize that the government has nothing, absolutely nothing to do with paramilitary groups. The autonomy of the universities is in effect and I do not believe any further explanations in this connection are necessary. [end recording]

Various Parties' Opposition

PY190157 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] In separate documents released to the media, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] and the National Progressive Force have rejected the repeal of the 1980 electoral law. They term the decision antidemocratic.

They also express their total disagreement with the resurrection of the 1965 electoral law, which they regard as fraudulent for having allowed the dictatorial perpetuation in office of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno in the 1960's.

In the MIR's view, the resurrection of the 1965 electoral law is a juridical-political regression compared with the gains introduced in the 1980 law. Since the 1980 law was approved by the legislative branch, it is much better and more democratic than the 1965 law, which contains negative provisions which distort the 1978 and 1979 electoral processes.

In a communique delivered to Panamericana's press department, the PCB considers the repeal by decree of an electoral law approved by the national congress and the constitutionally promulgated in 1980 as a serious blow to the juridical-political institutional system the Vildoso government claims to respect.

For its part, the National Progressive Force demands that the government be immediately turned over to civilians and that the armed forces transfer the government to an assembly consisting of representatives of all legally recognized parties so that all together they, as representatives of the people, can elect a president for the transition period toward democracy.

MNRI Denouncement

PY190143 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] On rejecting the derogation of the 1980 electoral law, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI, termed the dialogue begun by General Vildoso's government yesterday as false, coarse and shady. The MNRI's executive secretary (Mario Belarde Dorado) states:

[Begin (Belarde Dorado) recording] The MNRI has denounced preparations for an electoral fraud on the part of the government, which insists on holding a dialogue with Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo. [end recording]

The MNRI leader added:

[Begin (Belarde Dorado) recording] The government derogated the electoral law on 12 August 1982 but did not publish the decree until yesterday. This means that the government has prepared the dialogue as a trap for Dr Siles in order that he find himself with a different juridical reality. The electoral rules approved by the government have enforced the electoral rules effective in 1965, which enabled the flagrant frauds [words indistinct] in 1976 and the [words indistinct] in 1978. Therefore, there is no political willingness on the part of the present government to lift the antidemocratic blockade imposed by it through violence on 17 July 1980. [end recording]

(Belarde) concluded:

[Begin (Belarde Dorado) recording] [Words indistinct] lack of uprightness and sincerity of General Vildoso, who insists on inviting Dr Siles Zuazo despite the fact that preparations for a massive electoral fraud have been uncovered. This invitation is a means of covering up the government's true intention and a sign that the present rules of the game are not acceptable. [end recording]

PDC Criticism

PY190221 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] will not take part in the integration of the National Electoral Tribunal "because the 1965 law was designed to let the government exercise control over the elections," PDC President Luis Ossio Sanjinez has told Panamericana.

Announcing that the PDC will refrain from taking part in the integration of the Electoral Tribunal due to the atmosphere of complete skepticism, Ossio Sanjinez said:

[Begin recording] The atmosphere of skepticism, distrust, lack of credibility and hopelessness that prevails in the country is completely negative. Therefore, despite its best wishes, despite its open, decided intention to participate in any dialogue, the PDC has decided to express its surprise and protest by not attending the meeting designed to elect delegates to the National Electoral Tribunal. [end recording]

PRESIDENT AGAIN INVITES SILES ZUAZO FOR TALKS

PY181554 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] President Guido Vildoso Calderon has reiterated to Popular Democratic Union -- UDP -- leader Siles Zuazo the government's invitation to join the political dialogue launched yesterday. At the same time, the president promised Siles Zuazo every guarantee necessary for his stay in Bolivia.

Hernan Siles Zuazo has rejected joining government-sponsored talks with political, business and labor organizations. The talks are being held in an effort to come up with a national agreement capable of setting the course for the process of democratization.

To Return Soon

PY181558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Aug (AFP) -- Hernan Siles Zuazo, former Bolivian president and leader of the largest political front in the nation, has told AFP that he plans to return to his country in the next few days.

When he was asked on the telephone about President Vildoso's invitation to return, Siles Zuazo answered that he took note of the invitation and that it coincides with his plans to return to Bolivia in the next few days.

SPLIT REPORTED IN SILES ZUAZO-LED FRONT

PY180357 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has expressed its deep concern over the paralysis observed in the leadership of the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] due to the contentions positions assumed by the MIR, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left and the Bolivian Communist Party.

The above statement was made by Oscar Eid Franco, the top MIR leader, who noted that the subject had been raised at a meeting of the Standing UDP Executive Committee held this afternoon.

Commenting on the subject, Eid Franco said: [Begin recording] To overcome this delicate situation, we told the other front parties that the UDP leadership must consider and decide now is the immediate return to the country of Comrade Hernan Siles Zuazo, the UDP president.

We consider his presence to be paramount in reconciling the conflicting positions that led to the stagnation we mentioned earlier. The other front parties will respond to the MIR proposal tomorrow, Wednesday, as soon as consultations are made by the leadership of the respective parties.

We are waiting for their reply with expectation and anxiety since the crisis is becoming increasingly worse and requires an immediate political solution through the installation of a legitimate government of national unity led by Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora. [end recording]

PAZ ESTENSSORO TO MEET WITH VILDOSO 19 AUG

PY190154 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Report by (Sara Monroi) from Tarija]

[Excerpt] Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro arrived in this city at 1845 [words indistinct]. Dr Paz Estenssoro will meet with Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon after the regular cabinet meeting tomorrow. Dr Paz is expected to meet with General Vildoso and with the junta commanders after the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

HIRING OF CHILEAN WORKERS FOR FALKLANDS HALTED

PY182140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 18 Aug (AFP) -- The British Consulate reported today that the traditional hiring of Chilean workers to work in the Malvinas Islands has been indefinitely suspended.

It was noted that since sea and air transportation between the Malvinas archipelago and Great Britian is now direct, this precludes the possibility of trips from Punta Arenas, located in the southermost part of Chile approximately 750 km from the Malvinas Islands.

The migration of Chilean workers to the archipelago was constant until the Anglo-Argentine war over possession of the islands broke out in April 1982. This migration of workers was mainly on account of the sheep breeding done in the islands.

ARMY ON ALERT OVER POSSIBLE GUERRILLA OUTBREAK

PY182126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Chilean Army has been deploying troops in a remote, hilly forest area in southern Chile in order to thwart an alleged outbreak of leftwing subversion.

The operations are taking place in the Panguipulli area in the spurs of the Andes where a subversive group made up of Chileans in exile was broken up in mid-1981. The exiles had reportedly crossed the border from Argentina.

Troops of the Fourth Division were put on alert and a regiment on maneuvers nearby was mobilized by way of a preventive measure in view of rumors of new guerrilla activities, Gen Julio Canessa, deputy commander in chief of the army, admitted. If these activities are indeed taking place, those involved in them are not likely to get away, General Canessa added.

News from Valdivia, 850 km south of Santiago and near Panguipulli, indicated that two suspects were captured recently, but the military command did not confirm this.

News media reports mentioned Jorge Enrique Duran Delgado and the Chilean-Belgian Doctor Raul Cardyn Degen as the leaders of the new subversive movement. The latter was closely related to the previous attempt at armed resistance against President Augusto Pinochet's regime, according to reports released at the time of that attempt.

VISITING PERUVIAN OFFICIAL WANTS U.S. IN OAS

PY182221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] La Serena, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Peru advocates the strengthening of inter-American unity without excluding the United States, Peruvian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Jorge Guillermo Llosa stated here today during a visit to La Serena, a city located in northern Chile.

The diplomat admitted that some Latin American sectors are inclined to exclude the United States from the OAS due to its support for Great Britain during the recent Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

Llosa made it clear, however, that there are still no clearly defined positions on the subject, and noted that the central issue at the forthcoming meeting of OAS foreign ministers will be the strengthening of inter-American unity.

Peru has stated its position, that is, to maintain unity above all without excluding anyone, he said.

LLOREDA ON VENEZUELAN, NICARAGUAN DISPUTES

PA181818 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0206 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 17 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said today that the new government will insist on direct talks on demarcation of the marine and submarine border with Venezuela.

However, he warned that if this formula proved unpractical, Colombia would take the case to an international court.

Lloreda Caicedo granted a news conference today on his arrival from Santo Domingo, where he represented the government at the inaugural ceremony of Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

"We are going to insist on direct talks, although there are many factors that cast doubt on the effectiveness of this procedure," he said in referring to the Caribbean marine and submarine areas, which presumably contain large oil reserves.

He added that the direct negotiations have been lengthy and, to a certain extent, unproductive, and that this has been due to domestic political problems in both countries, especially in Venezuela, rather than due to a lack of willingness on the part of the governments.

Over a year ago, Luis Herrera Campins' government rejected a proposed agreement drafted by the two countries' legal representatives since it did not have popular support. The agreement declared the gulf of Venezuela an interior sea and called for the joint exploitation of oil deposits eventually found in the bordering marine subsoil.

He added that "if we find out that the direct talks procedure is not feasible, we will have to look for other alternatives, one of which could be to ask for some kind of international mediation, but this will not take place until direct talks have been held."

Lloreda Caicedo told the newsmen that the meeting of American foreign ministers proposed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur in his 7 August inaugural speech will be held in Panama in October.

He said that a date following the UN foreign ministers meeting in October would be suitable.

Lloreda noted that the Panama meeting will be a preparatory meeting for the meeting of regional presidents proposed by Betancur to review the inter-American system.

The presidential summit would take place in Cartagena de Indias, a Caribbean port located approximately 1,000 km north of Bogota.

Minister Lloreda also made his first statement regarding the Nicaraguan Sandinist junta's claim of sovereignty over San Andres, Providencia and other Colombian territories in the Caribbean Sea.

"We have irrefutable legal instruments on which we have based our country's sovereignty. We can only say that statements have been made by Nicaraguan Government officials that have no legal basis," he said.

"Their statements also denote lack of objectivity in the legal and real analysis of the current situation in the Caribbean areas close to Nicaragua," Lloreda concluded.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR APPOINTS DEPARTMENT GOVERNORS

PA181525 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota -- The governors of Antioquia, Cauca, Norte de Santander, Bolivar, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca were the first to accept their posts. They were appointed by President Belisario Betancur, who drew up the list of his sectional chiefs with 12 Conservative and 11 Liberal members from the different factions of the two political parties.

Eight of the 23 governorships are still assigned to the same political parties as in previous administrations. The group includes 4 women, 3 of who are Liberals; the old Alvarista faction and the Ospina-Pastrana faction of the Conservative sector were balanced, while a Galanista, a [words indistinct] and an official member were chosen among the Liberals.

The Conservative governors are: (Alvaro Villegas Moreno) for Antioquia; (Carlos Rodado Noriega) for Atlantico; (Guillermo Torres Barrera) for Boyaca; (Carlos Zambrano Ulloa) for Cauca; (Julio Cachafeiro) for Cordoba; (Ismael Aldana) for Choco; (Eduardo Lacosir Cuello) for Guajira; (Sarita Valencia Abdala) for Magdalena; (Narciso Matos) for Meta; (Carlos Albornoz) for Narino; (German Gavila Velez) for Risaralda; and (Rafael Moreno Penaranda) for Santander.

The Liberal governors are: (Humberto Rodriguez Puente) for Bolivar; (Beatriz Londono de Castano) for Caldas; (Miller Ortiz) for Caqueta; (Edgar Pupo Pupo) for (?Cesar); (Julio Cesar Sanchez Barquista) for Cundinamarca; (Antonio Jose Villegas) for Huila; (?Margarita) [name indistinct] for Norte de Santander; (Hernan Palacio Jaramillo) for Quindio; (Miguel Angel Nule Amin), a Galanista, for Sucre; (Alfonso Reyes Echandia) for Tolima; and (Doris Eder de Zambrano) for Valle del Cauca.

The new governors will be sworn in this week as they accept their posts. President Belisario Betancur has not yet said whether he intends to continue the tradition started by the previous government of holding summit meetings every 6 months to coordinate national and regional policies.

Meanwhile, the new mayor of Bogota, Conservative (Augusto Ramirez Ocampo), confirmed that he will be sworn in today at 1700 by President Betancur, thus breaking with the tradition of the last decade of appointing a Liberal mayor for Bogota.

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENTIAL AIDE -- (Aydee Duran de Lopez), the new presidential secretary for popular integration, will assume her position today. She replaces (Consuelo Davila), who resigned. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 82 PA]

PRESIDENT ON KISSINGER, 1985 ELECTIONS

PY181829 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Aug 82 p A4

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday categorically stated that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol "is a final document."

The chief of state, recalling the names of the outstanding statesmen who had signed the historical protocol, said that "Peru abides by the treaties" and refused to comment further on the repeated Ecuadorean claim that an alleged border conflict with Peru persists.

"Regarding this, I can only say that we do not meddle in the domestic affairs of other people. These rumors are the result of a domestic policy in which I do not wish to get involved. Nothing else," the president firmly said during his usual Sunday press conference.

Belaunde Terry also stated his opposition to any kind of foreign intervention when he was asked about the possibility of U.S. intervention in Latin American nations under the pretext of fighting communism.

Asked about Kissinger's alleged participation in the ousting of General Velasco Alvarado, Belaunde said that "it was a truly reckless piece of news." He said that Kissinger" is above this kind of charge. His international performance has been brilliant, he is a gentleman and a good friend of Peru."

On the possibility that former head of the military junta Francisco Morales Bermudez will run for president in 1985, Belaunde said that "He is an outstanding political figure who returned the nation to constitutional rule. I believe that he has all the right to participate and his influence will be positive."

MINISTER: U.S. SENATE DECISION INTERVENTIONIST

PY181429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0449 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella condemned today as interventionist the approval granted by the U.S. Senate enabling President Ronald Reagan to send troops to Central America.

The minister recalled that President Fernando Belaunde has already condemned that initiative last Sunday and that Peru respects the nonintervention principle because it opposes Peruvian foreign policy. [As received]

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS PRC TIES 'SATISFACTORY'

PY182350 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Aug 82 p A-4

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said yesterday that Peru maintains satisfactory diplomatic relations with the PRC in keeping with the guiding principles of international law and that it maintains private trade with Taiwan. He made these remarks at an informal meeting with the press, the text of which follows:

[Question] Minister, do the recent trips to Taiwan by government officials entail maintaining diplomatic relations with Taiwan?

[Answer] "No, because -- as is known -- for many years the United Nations has recognized only one China, that is, the PRC.

"Like many other countries, Peru established diplomatic relations with the PRC in keeping with the guiding principles of international law, especially nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other states.

"These relations, which have already been maintained for more than 10 years, have been satisfactory to both parties and are the only official relations between Peru and China.

"The PRC, which purchases Peruvian minerals, has been visited by Peruvian congressmen and by Lima Mayor Eduardo Orrego. Private trade is maintained with Taiwan."

FIRST TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN CAJAMARCA

PY190302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0323 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Armed extremist groups have launched attacks in Cajamarca Department, in Peru's Andean northeastern region, which thus far had not been affected by terrorist activities, it was learned here today.

An unidentified group entered two schools yesterday in the city of Jaen, in the upper jungle of Cajamarca, and after lecturing the students, sold them extremist leaflets.

This morning the same group apparently attempted to burn the buildings of the national and agrarian banks (state owned) in the city of Bagua Grande. The attempts were foiled by police.

MORALES BERMUDEZ TO LEAD NATIONAL UNION PARTY

PY190141 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 14 Aug 82 p 2

[By Oscar Llerena]

[Text] Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday denied reports that he had accepted running for president of the republic in 1985 as the National Union Party [PUN] candidate. He admitted, however, that he had agreed to lead the party, to reorganize it and to strengthen it.

"All this does not mean that I will be the PUN presidential candidate. I insist on the need to create a national front and will promote this idea from the PUN," the former president said.

Morales Bermudez made it clear, however, that although nothing has been said about his being the PUN candidate, he did not rule out the possibility of accepting the nomination for any other group or front, depending on how the political situation developed until 1985.

The man who paved the way for the country's return to constitutional rule insisted on the need to create a unitary front and to stop creating political groups which only contribute to widening divisions among civilians.

[Question] General, have you perhaps accepted the PUN invitation in order to have your own forum?

[Answer] No, because it was they who came to me. I did not go to them.

[Question] But will you be a candidate anyway?

[Answer] First I want that front created and then I will decide at will. Furthermore, I have never said I will not be politically involved in 1985.

CASTANEDA CITES FOREIGN POLICY AIMS IN L.A.

FL172358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2325 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda stated here today that Mexico's foreign policy is aimed at seeking the common and coordinated action of Latin American countries to strengthen the continent's international position.

In a private meeting with the nine Mexican ambassadors and one charge d'affaires in South America, Castaneda said there are great differences among the Latin Americans. He indicated that those differences can be overcome, and voiced his confidence that the Mexican diplomats will advance the country's foreign policy. He added that the foreign policy is based on the free determination of the peoples, non-intervention and a negotiated solution of all problems.

The Mexican foreign minister said he believed current problems are part of a mosaic of political and economic systems that continue to intesify as a result of the international financial crisis brought about by inflation and recession. He noted that after an undeclared war by England against Argentina to settle the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, Latin America's policy has changed. That change is positive because it has strengthened solidarity among America's peoples, who are finding affinities in their historic roots and present models of development. He pointed out that proof of this is the proposal of the 20 American foreign ministers to the United Nations to include in its agenda the problem of the sovereignty of the Malvinas.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Castaneda expressed his wish for solidarity among all Latin American peoples, and announced that it was the last meeting of this type as he will leave the secretariat at the end of this 6-year period.

Further Details

PA180451 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico is going to adopt firmer and more realistic policies toward South America due to the changes in hemispheric relations caused by the Malvinas conflict. Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa announced this when he inaugurated the meeting of Mexican ambassadors accredited to South American countries. The main purpose of the 2-day meeting is to establish the bases for redesigning Mexico's foreign policy toward countries in the region.

Complex international events and Mexico's increasing importance in today's world make it necessary to constantly review the type and level of our relations with each and every country that Mexico has relations with, Castaneda said. The foreign relations secretary admitted that the Malvinas crisis has had great repercussions among the South American countries, which have requested that the issue be discussed at the United Nations. Castaneda reiterated that Central America and the Caribbean occupy a priority position in Mexico's foreign policy.

OPPOSITION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AT END OF MEETING

PA181425 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Aug 82 pp A-1, A-10

[Communique issued by the opposition parties at the end of a meeting with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at the presidential palace in Panama City on 17 August 1982]

[Text] The democratic opposition parties, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Liberal Party [PL], the Agrarian Labor Party [PLA[, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement [Molirena], the Popular Nationalist Party [PNP] and the Authentic Panamenist Party [PPA] met with President de la Espriella today in response to his invitation.

At this first meeting, the representatives of the parties listened to the points of view of the executive branch regarding a new formation of the electoral tribunal and to what the president described in his letter of invitation as "the necessary modifications to the present constitution." The parties also listened to the president's explanations of other topics of basic interest for the country's future.

For their part, the representatives of these democratic opposition parties made several proposals to the president regarding the following:

1. The need for the three magistrates of the electoral tribunal to be independent and impartial in order to guarantee freedom, honesty in the registration of parties, and a clean electoral process.

2. The urgency of appointing the commission that will propose substantial constitutional changes which must be submitted to the Panamanian people for their approval so that our institutions can respond to the demands of democracy.

3. The drafting, within a very short term, of an electoral code that can guarantee trust in the elections based on an agreement between the government and the opposition.

4. The importance of a public statement from the executive branch expressing commitment to absolute neutrality in the elections and true respect for the human rights of all Panamanians, and the president's expressed guarantee that there will not be an official candidate.

At the end of this first meeting, the PDC, PL, PLA, Molirena, PNP and PPA reiterated their conviction that our armed institution must assume its natural duties: to safeguard the life, honor and properties of all citizens and the security of all territory. Therefore, the National Guard must promote and maintain proper professionalism among its general staff, officers and troops, by remaining aloof from any political activity in order to serve the best interests of the fatherland.

During the meeting, President de la Espriella reiterated the firm intention of the national government to hold free, open and clean elections in 1984, guaranteeing that their results will be respected by the executive branch and the National Guard.

COSTA RICA

MONGE RETURNS; DENIES MEETING WITH NICARAGUANS

PA181640 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge returned this afternoon after having attended the ceremony in which Salvador Jorge Blanco was sworn in as president of the Dominican Republic. President Monge returned at 1400 in an Ecuadorean executive plane. He arrived accompanied by Mrs (Doris) Monge, the first lady. He immediately met with acting President Armando Arauz Aguilar, who was waiting for him at the airport to return the reins of government.

President Monge said he is very pleased with the democratic life in the Dominican Republic and characterized Salvador Jorge Blanco as a democrat. The Costa Rican president admitted that the Mexican delegation tried to arrange a meeting with the Nicaraguans, but no such meeting took place. There was no meeting with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, he said. He added: Although it is true that we saw him on various occasions during the ceremonies, we never went beyond the usual greetings. At no time did I meet with Ramirez Mercado to discuss bilateral matters, President Monge reiterated.

President Monge supports the meeting of Latin American presidents proposed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur during his inauguration message. The meeting -- for which no date has been set -- would serve to create a common front to defend the interests of the nations of the continent and to secure better treatment from the developed countries.

President Monge said that at the meeting of heads of state in the Dominican Republic, the need for holding this meeting was discussed. The purpose of the meeting would be to strengthen ties and to struggle together, the Costa Rican president said. Monge warned that if we don't unite, as he urged in Panama during a meeting on economic and social development, we will be in deep trouble by the 21st century. In view of this, the president added, the Caribbean countries must be united and struggle as a single bloc to demand better treatment from the industrialized nations.

He stated: The proposal made by Colombian President Belisario Betancur has, in this regard, our support and full cooperation.

MORE PROTECTION FOR MANAGUA EMBASSY REQUESTED

PA190207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The priests who sought asylum will not leave Nicaragua. The four priests, two of whom are Costa Rican, who took asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua have told Ambassador Jesus Fernandez that they wish to remain in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, they request the protection of Costa Rica and assurances on the part of the Sandinist government that they may be able to return to the site where they have carried out their apostolic work for years.

In view of the request for protection from the Costa Rican Government, the Sandinist government will be asked to provide police protection for the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua. The Costa Rican Government has asked the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to define the future status of the four priests who are in the Costa Rican diplomatic mission at the request of the Sandinist Government.

Nicaraguan Government officials asked Ambassador Jesus Fernandez to go to Masaya to offer protection to the priests who were being summoned by groups of persons. Once the status of the four priests is defined, the Costa Rican Government will define its position in this case, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said.

COMMITTEE HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA ON 20 PRISONERS

PA181450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] (Jorge Roblejo Loris), president of the Committee of 100, has reported that the talks with Cuban Government to get 20 political prisoners released through the efforts of this committee are progressing satisfactorily. (Roblejo Loris) met with Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carballo Quintana yesterday afternoon to report on the results of his visit to Havana to continue the talks on the release of the 20 political prisoners. After this meeting, he said that although he has not obtained a positive reply from the Havana government, everything seems to indicate that the final result will be positive.

Just as President Luis Alberto Monge offered more than 1 and 1/2 months ago, Costa Rica will serve as a transit point for the exit of the 20 political prisoners. This gesture of the Costa Rican Government has been interpreted favorably by the Cuban Government, (Roblejo Loris) said, adding that the talks will continue, so he will probably have to go to Havana again to continue negotiating his compatriot's release. The Cuban Government now has the formal petition and a reply is expected in the next few days, (Roblejo Loris) concluded as he left the presidential palace.

MINISTER CITES NEED TO RESETTLE URBAN WORKERS

PA181515 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Some 20,000 public employees will be transferred to the country's agricultural sector. Agriculture Minister Francisco Hernandez Morales has stated that the only solution the country has after studying the problem is to transfer 20,000 bureaucrats to the agricultural sector.

After long study and seeing how many [word indistinct], drivers and people of all kinds come to ask for work -- which the government doesn't have for them -- the solution is to transfer government employees to the rural sector through programs for the country's production. There will come a moment when the state won't be able to pay them because it hasn't collected enough money for them.

This is the worst problem we are studying right now and a solution must be sought in order to transfer many thousands to sow vegetables, harvest them and seek markets for them. We must persuade them that we are trying to solve this need and that they are needed more in the country than in offices, because they have nothing to do there. We must tell them that they are there but the social problem will be worse if they are out of a job. We must tell them that they are more important for the nation in other places.

I feel satisfied with the first 100 days of government, Hernandez Morales said. We have reached the goal we set in the emergency program. The achievements have met our expectations. However, we are not completely pleased. For example, there are five areas in which I am not happy about the way things have been done. One of these areas is that we have not been able to create an awareness in the country regarding the importance of the land problem. This problem is very delicate and important. We must supply all the resources that the Institute for Agriculture and Livestock Development needs to solve the serious land problem.

There is also the problem with agrochemicals, he said. We have said that this problem must be studied and we are doing that in order to find a solution. [Words indistinct] problems which we have not been able to solve with a policy of prices for agricultural products. We have failed in this policy because of the producers as well as the consumers. Another problem is that we have not been able to speed up the mechanisms for [word indistinct], The credits and the bureaucracy at the Central Bank. These mechanisms must be accelerated in order to give the producers the funds to produce.

We must again stress to the Costa Ricans that the only way out to the present crisis lies in agricultural production, he said. We must plant and produce. The true solution to this crisis lies in the fields. As long as we don't create an awareness that the country needs to produce, we will not solve our economic problems, the minister concluded.

DEPUTY SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULDN'T PAY FOREIGN DEBT

PA181528 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Seguro has stated that we would not be cheating if we didn't pay our foreign debt. He said that the fiscal situation is so serious that the government is facing the alternative of meeting its foreign debt obligations by subjecting the country to the closing of hospitals, institutes and schools. Ferreto Seguro added that the government should stop using the hackneyed excuse of the country's image which the press keeps mentioning. We feel that the first obligation of any government is to see that its people eat so they won't starve, and not to try to give a good image of our country by paying obligations we can't endure, he noted. With the payment of the foreign debt we are subjecting the country to intolerable hardships. It has been said that to have the funds and not pay is cheating but it isn't cheating to not pay because we don't have a way to do it, Ferreto Seguro explained.

EL SALVADOR

UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT SAID SUPPLYING GUERRILLAS

PA181710 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 40

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, yesterday reported that several unidentified planes and helicopters have been seen flying over our territory in the past few weeks. This weekend, residents of Cacaopera in Morazan Department told the security forces that an unidentified plane flew over the following villages, Varilla Negra, Las Guarumas, El Limon, Guachipilin, Cerro Copante, La Hormiga, Agu Blanca and La Estancia, all in Morazan Department. According to the informants, this plane has been clandestinely supplying weapons to terrorists operating in certain rural regions of Morazan. It was said that La Union naval base also reported that an unidentified helicopter entered our territory from the Gulf of Fonseca. It is believed that this aircraft and others that have been seen are supplying weapons and other war material to terrorists who operate in Morazan, San Vicente and Chalatenango.

Coprefa also reported that "Operation Jaguar," which was successfully carried out in the southeast area of Guazapa hill, has concluded. It was reported that the results of this operation will be disclosed soon. The same Coprefa spokesmen said that Army soldiers seized war material after a clash with terrorists near La Labor, Ilobasco, in Cabanas Department. The material seized included Claymore mines. Several guerrillas were killed, but their names were not disclosed.

POLICE COMMUNIQUE LISTS ARRESTED TEACHERS

PA180302 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Aug 82 pp 9, 32

[Official communique from the General Directorate of the Treasury Police; issued in San Salvador on 15 August]

[Text] The General Directorate of the Treasury Police advises conscientious citizens that on Saturday, 14 August, at 0830 in the Republica Federal de Alemania school located in the Panama neighborhood of this city (San Salvador), a meeting was being held among high-level directors of the Central Committee of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces], (Cocen), a terrorist organization which dedicates itself to sowing destruction and economic chaos in our beloved country.

On being advised by persons who infiltrated this organization, we raided the school and made arrests after finding out that the persons present were planning activities for the present month; coordinating the weekly reports of the various subversive fronts and activities that were scheduled to be carried out in this capital, in various schools, colleges and churches dealing with painting, posting and distributing propaganda.

Those arrested are: Professor Lidia Maria Escalante de Serrano, member of the Salvadoran Communist Party, PCS, who had held subversive meetings at the national and international levels. She is director of the Republica Federalde Alemania school and wife of Professor Roberto Serrano Alfaro, deputy education secretary.

Professor Sergio Augusto Zamora, charged with finances for the Cocen, active member of the FPL. He has visited Mexico, France and Iron Curtain countries and is charged with sending militiamen to Nicaragua.

Professor Prudencio Melendez is the high-level contact person abroad (melida anaya montes, cayetano carpio). [as published] He has visited Mexico, France, Venezuela, the USSR, Czechoslovakia. He belongs to the PCS and is working with the FPL. He teaches at the Antonia Mendeza school.

Professor Elba del Refugio Esperanza Ramirez, charged with the training and recruitment of the masses and also responsible for central front logistics, member of the PCS and currently working for the FPL. She teaches as the Antonia Mendoza school.

Professor Rafaela Alicia Abrego de Astorga, leader of Cocen, charged with supply, direction and distribution of the masses. She belongs to the FPL and works at "Bienestar Magisterial."

Professor Berta Conception Ortiz Alfaro de Saravia, member of the 21 June ANDES (National Association of Salvadoran Educators). She is retired.

Professor Berta Alicia Gutierrez de Rugayo, who indoctrinates her students with leftist ideas on communist topics. She belongs to the FPL and the 21 June ANDES. She teaches at the Angela de Soler secondary school in San Martin.

Professor Zoila Esperanza Ramos de Flores belongs to the 21 June ANDES, the People's Revolutionary Bloc, BPR, and teaches at the Unified La Paz girls school in Cuscatancingo.

Professor Blanca America Recinos de Burgos. She belongs to the university organization called the FCYS Monitor Group". The initials stand for "Celula Yon Sosa." Student of humanities at the National university, member of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, member of the 21 June ANDES, she works in the Unified School annex of the Emiliani Institute.

Professor Ana Maria Castro Guzman. According to Bulletin No 4 entitled "Amnesty 1978," of the Committee of Political Prisoners, her release was demanded after advising that she had been arrested on 28 July 1978 and charged with being a subversive. She belongs to the 21 June ANDES and the BPR. She teaches at the Ciudad Delgado Parish school.

Professor Ana Luz Hernandez, vendor at the central market, who is paid by Sergio Augusto Zamora for clandestine activities.

Professor Ciro Antonio Guevara, who belongs to the 21 June ANDES and to the BPR. He teaches at the 15 September Metropolitan school in Ciudad Delgado.

Professor Jesus Dominguez, who belongs to the 21 June ANDES. He is an active member of La Paz Department, member of the FPL, and boasts of having humiliated Col Arturo Armando Molina, former Salvadoran president, having thrown sand on him at Los Blancos beach, while the former president was talking to the professors.

He is charged with distributing propaganda, especially "EL REBELDE." He belongs to the PCS. He was a member of the opposition National Union, UNO.

Professor Miguel Angel Ayala Umana, who belongs to the 21 June ANDES and to the BPR. He teaches at the Metropolitan School of the Zacamil neighborhood.

Professor Francisco de Jesus Molina, member of the 21 June ANDES, who belongs to the FPL and teaches at the National Institute of the Zacamil neighborhood.

Professor Felipe Reyes Dubon, belongs to the 21 June ANDES and teaches at the Agustin Linares school in the El Transito neighborhood of Soyapango.

Professor Luis Alfredo Marroquin Campos, belongs to the 21 June ANDES is active member of the BPR, distributes this organization's propaganda in several places, and teaches at the Notre Dame school of this city.

Professor Carlos Arturo Sanchez Cardona, who belongs to the 21 June ANDES and to the BPR. He has contacts with leaders in Mexico and receives correspondence from a women named Ofelia Flores. He teaches at the Metropolitan school in the Zacamil neighborhood.

Guadalupe Mena (male), janitor of the Republica Federal de Alemania school.

Professor Jose Carmen Fabian, member of the 21 June ANDES, teaches at the Walter Deninger National Institute in Cojutepeque.

Professor Hernan Quintanilla, active member and official in charge of the Revolutionary Students Movement of the secondary schools (MER), member of the 21 June ANDES and the BPR.

Professor Ana Cristina de Barrera, member of the 21 June ANDES, teaches at the Guadalupano school and in this city's secondary school.

Tomar Orellana Brizuela, laborer.

In addition nine youngsters, whose parents have been summoned to investigate the reasons for their presence in that place, were also there.

Appreciation is expressed to persons who report on clandestine activities so as to promptly secure the awaited peace, which has cost so much bloodshed and tears to our beloved fatherland.

VENCEREMOS SEES TEACHERS AS VICTIMS OF REPRESSION

PA180402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Salvadoran teachers who have been steady supporters of the struggles for the democratic rights of Salvadorans are now the victims of repression. Many teachers have been murdered, many are in prison and tortured. Such is the case of teacher (Rafael Antonio Carias), who was brutally tortured. Like the other organizations and trade unions in the country, the teachers are the victims of repression unleashed against the democratic aspirations of our people.

A total of 22 teachers have been arrested by the dictatorship as part of another attack on that group. It is almost certain that these 22 teachers will be placed under military jurisdiction and the same will happen to the members of the transportation workers union. The teachers are making legitimate and just demands to which the dictatorship has responded by throwing them in jail. This is the result of peace and respect for human rights that Garcia and D'Aubuisson claim to advocate through the Apaneca pact.

GUATEMALA

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS VISIT CONFLICT AREAS

PA171250 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Melvyn Levitsky and Craig Johnstone,two U.S. State Department officials who arrived last week in Guatemala, have visited the areas of subversive conflict. Levitsky, deputy assistant secretary of the Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Office, and Johnstone, Director of Central American and Panamanian affairs at the State Department, went there in the company of President Rios Montt.

Government spokesman Rafael Escobar Arguello reports: [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] to take a look at the areas in conflict, talk to the people, (?and so forth). They were given every facility to carry out their mission well. As in known, it is constantly charged that the security forces are the ones killing the peasants. These high-ranking officials will have the chance to hear the peasants tell who is doing the killing. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL CREATED TO ADVISE PRESIDENT

PA180350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Aug (AFP) -- It was officially reported that the Guatemalan Government today created a state council which will advise the president, Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt, on legislative matters.

Several sectors of the country will be represented on this council, among them the political parties, the universities, the native Indian groups, the press, the cooperatives, the labor sector, the vocational schools, and the government itself.

According to the decree, the State Council should be formed within 2 weeks. Its members will advise President Rios Montt, who assumed legislative functions following the 23 March coup d'etat.

According to the announcement, the council must suggest solutions to national problems, prepare replies to consultations and draft bills.

The political parties, except those that were official parties during the previous government, will each have one representative, while the Indian groups will be represented by 10 persons, the decree added.

STATION RECOMMENDS RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONALITY

PA181550 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Editorial: "They Want To Pull the Chair From Under the General"]

[Text] Several weeks ago, the general announced with much fanfare at a news conference that something would happen in August, that a plot was being prepared and that he was revealing it (?in time) so the Guatemalan people would know about it. Many people did not pay much attention at the time, because plots are not announced in advance, much less announced on television, the papers and the radio stations.

However, it seems that August was the right date. Last Saturday, the day before the capital city's holiday and the (Jocotenango) fair, the government minister, in what constituted an unusual gesture for a Saturday, summoned newsmen to report on the capture of several rightist opponents of the government.

According to the minister, they had been conspiring, they had been meeting secretly, violating the prevailing state of siege regulations.

The announcement made by the government minister and the news released in due time by the president himself did not surprise the citizens, who saw a relationship between the two and drew their own conclusions. They did not worry too much and chose to go to the fair instead.

However, the problem has caused concern among the political sectors and today we read in the papers the statements made by Alvaro Arzu, who stressed the urgent need to have the country return to constitutionality. The country, Alvaro wisely indicated, needs political and economic stability. This can be achieved only if one establishes the normal mechanisms for participation by the various sectors.

The timely and brave voice of a civilian known for his highly valuable civic actions should not be ignored by the sectors currently at the height of political and military power, because it might help us avert worse ills in a future marked by peace. When a chair begins to tip, it is best to see which leg is wobbly.

NEW GUERRILLA FRONT INFLICTS CASUALTIES ON ARMY

PA181529 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Guatemalan rebel armed forces have reported that members of the new (Tecum-Uman) Guerrilla front inflicted 40 casualties on army and paramilitary forces of the country's regime in Chmaltenango Department. In announcing the creation of this new guerrilla front, the document stated that a platoon of these forces ambushed Army soldiers in San Jose Poaquil while other guerrillas carried out other attacks in nearby areas.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENCY DENIES REQUEST FOR U.S. TROOPS

PA181519 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Press announcment released in Tegucigalpa on 17 August by the information office of the Ministry of the Presidency]

[Text] A UPI item datelined Caracas on 16 August rejects statements by noted Venezuelan politicians hastily confirming that the Honduran Government has requested that U.S. troops be sent to our country. The statements were attributed by former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera to the president of the Democratic Action Party, Gonzalo Barrios, to former Foreign Ministers Simon Alberto Goncalves and Ramon Escobar Salom, and to the secretary of international affairs of Democratic Action, Enrique Tejera Paris.

It is absolutely false that the Honduran Government requested the dispatch of U.S. soldiers by the U.S. Government. The absurd claim that our democratic government is linked to presumed interventionist maneuvers is also false.

Honduras is governed by a constitutional system in which the only institution qualified to make any statement on the possible presence of foreign troops in the country is the National Congress, and this entity of popular representation has not even considered such a possibility.

Finally, we regret that noted leaders of Latin American democracy should have allowed themselves to be misled by the misinformation and slander campaign being waged by international totalitarianism, which is only a prelude to more concrete aggressions against one of the few democratic societies of Central America.

STRIKING TEACHERS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL

PA180345 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The government yesterday warned that any dismissal of teachers, individually or en masse, as a result of the general strike underway since 0700 yesterday, called by the leaders of the Honduran United Teachers Front, will be effected within the framework of the law. This serious warning to the educators, now on indefinite strike, was revealed yesterday at the Government Palace shortly after the end of the meeting between the president of the republic, Roberto Suazo Cordova, and Education Minister Alma Rodas de Fiallos.

According to information obtained by this station, the government is determined to apply the law impartially but with all its weight until the situation is normal in the educational sector, because a strike is not justified when the president of the republic repeatedly invited the teachers to a constructive dialogue.

The government is annoyed mainly by the arrogant attitude assumed by the strike leaders, more so when President Suazo Cordova was practically giving them preferential treatment with respect to other labor organizations, since he had expressed his interest in meeting as many times as necessary to resolve their problem.

In support of the serious warning, the authorities are obtaining the legal means to convince the educators to abandon their extreme positions designed to force the government to take on onerous monthly expenses to meet economic demands that will exclusively benefit the educators.

The government has already made the appropriate consultations, and, according to information obtained by us, all teachers who joined the indefinite strike which began at 0700 yesterday, are acting illegally. Therefore, any penalty imposed on them, the government explained, will be fully within the framwork of the law.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the authorities are considering a drastic decision to dismiss teachers who, during the current school term, have promoted chaos in the educational sector and who, during the present strike, have played a decisive role in interrupting normal school activities. A report yesterday revealed that the number of job applications filed in the various public educational dependencies by jobless teachers already totalled 6,000. This implies that should the conflict continue, the government will start announcing dismissals which, according to consultations already made, are within the law, as confirmed by the lawyers at the service of the Honduran state.

PRESIDENT SUAZO ON TEACHERS STRIKE, ECONOMY

PA190350 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0232 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Speech to the nation by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova defining position on teachers strike -- live]

[Text] Honduran people: After 1 month in office, I told you that as a sincere citizen and confirmed Christian, I was dutybound to speak clearly and, therefore, to tell you that the economic and financial situation which we are experiencing is truly dramatic. I also said that if a country reaches the state of economic collapse, its democracy, its institutions and its highest goals of progress and dignity will be endangered.

Aware of our concepts, we undertook an administrative effort of austerity and sacrifice for all, a government of honesty and work without privileges for anyone and with the cooperation of all. The few months that have transpired since I took power in January have been characterized by an attitude of savings and effort, of sacrifice in current spending, which is the only conduct that can be expected of a government that emerges of the popular will.

It is necessary for the difficult moment we are experiencing to be thoroughly understood. If the country enjoyed a relative economic bonanza 3 or 4 years ago, today the situation is quite the opposite. The oil bill has increased radically, although it is still not thoroughly understood why it is necessary to ration the use of fuel. The price of our traditional exports have dropped considerably in the international market in such a manner that, only to cite an example, if a few years ago we had to give one quintal of coffee to purchase 50 barrels of oil, today the new price structure obliges us to give 13 quintals of coffee to obtain the same 50 barrels of oil. Such phenomena indicate deep down that we have strayed from the path of a tolerable deficit and are headed toward unforeseeable situations. These are new to all and it is very difficult to find the means to overcome them. We are living in a stage of worldwide economic recession and all countries realize what this implies. We are making great efforts to mitigate the terrible effects of the crisis and many sectors have said that, despite all the sacrifices this implies, they understand and support the government's austerity policy. We receive urgent demands from various sectors of our society for wage raises and improvements to living levels. We have listened to all, because we firmly believe that the participation and exchange of opinions is the best way to approach solutions to problems. Faithful to this attitude, we have agreed to engage in talks with the leaders of the country's teachers to discuss their demands and explain the impossibility at this moment of heeding their demands.

Currently, there are various sectors which need to have their standard of living improved. We are aware of this. However, we must frankly state before the people that our resources are limited and that we understand all their demands to obtain the welfare which the Honduran people deserve. We cannot grant privileges to anyone. We are committed to all the men and woman of Honduras. We have pledged and firmly uphold our objective to make a thorough study of the teachers' situation, also taking into consideration the demands of other groups of the Honduran population. Although we were clear in stating that the current economic situation does not permit the government to accede to the teachers' demands, without demagogy, without false expectations and with the responsibility of a government leader, we propose the following to the teachers:

The organization of a permanent commission of the government and teachers to jointly study the country's economic situation;

The revision of the demands raised by the teachers, so as to adopt the measures appropriate to their problem, considering the current situation and with the determination to maintain constant attention to that situation to the extent permitted by the state of our national economic situation.

The government reiterates that it will maintain permanent dialogue with the teacher unions or any other organized groups in an effort to analyze the country's situation and the particular cases faced by each group. Nevertheless, it must be clearly understood that dialogue is an exchange of views in which understanding must prevail above any sectarian attitude.

We have promised and we will firmly maintain our promise to thoroughly study the situation of the teachers of the country in order to find in the future solutions to the problems confronting this sector. This position of opening and participation is not weakness on the part of the leader. It results from understanding the problems that affect our people and from a deep desire to solve them. However, we also clearly state that the government will act with the firmness that the law establishes when intransigence is placed before understanding and when private or isolated groups' interests endanger the interests of the society.

Once again, this time in a public manner, we reiterate the invitation that we made to the teachers' leaders to continue constant and constructive dialogue as a practical and civilized means to find a peaceful and appropriate solution to the current situation. We urge the teachers and their leaders to undertake the necessary reorientation of their attitudes to benefit the citizens in general and our legal institutions in particular.

To accept for now the teachers requests without accepting the requests made by other sectors of the population with similar arguments would be to disregard the right that everyone has to achieve well-being. It would be to give improper privileges to those who are only a part of the country's labor force.

We are aware of the problems faced by the Honduran society and we are willing to struggle for their solution with our ability and resources. However, it must be clear that we will never permit the use of a crisis situation to organize violence and to stir up deep divisions among the Honduran people. We will always be willing to listen and try to solve the people's problems but we will not now or ever use the government forces to play into the hands of the enemies of democracy who tend to hide behind the people's demands. We do not want to think that the teachers' problems are only a pretext for subverting order and for beginning to deform our democratic system. We cannot expect this from the mentors of our young people; those to whom we have entrusted the country's greatest wealth.

Now as always, the country demands the unity of the people in order to take Honduras to the high destiny it deserves.

From deep in our hearts we thank those who support our administrative efforts and who believe with us that the country has the right to a better future. Thank you very much.

AFP REPORTS MISKITO ACTIVITIES IN GRACIAS A DIOS

PA181930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 18 Aug 82

[By Claude Urraca]

[Text] Puerto Lempira, Honduras, 18 Aug (AFP) -- Puerto Lempira, capital of the Honduran Gracias a Dios Department on the Caribbean coast bordering Nicaragua, is a springboard for the counterrevolutionary activities of the Miskito Indians opposed to the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime.

Hundreds if not thousands of Miskitos who fled from Nicaragua are participating in the struggle against the Managua government. According to reports obtained from different sources by FRANCE PRESSE, a number of these fighters are in Nicaraguan territory but are benefiting from the active neutrality of the Honduran Army and rearguard bases in Gracias a Dios Department.

In Puerto Lempira, they have a sort of "half-way house" near the beach. The young people who live there refuse to talk, but the military boots they wear give them away and everyone knows who they are, even if the military authorities deny any counterrevoutionary presence.

Two persons with gunshot wounds from fighting in Nicaragua arrived in the city some 10 days ago, according to an authorized source. Mysterious vehicles are continuously traveling between military installations and undetermined destinations.

Last week a vehicle belonging to the UN High Commission for Refugees was stopped in the region of Rus Rus, near the Nicaraguan border, by several counterrevolutionary Miskitos who inspected its cargo, according to an eyewitness.

Several sources have reported the existence of camps of armed Nicaraguan Miskitos in the same coastal area, but there has been no direct confirmation since no one is authorized to enter these camps and access to them is difficult in an inhospitable area.

Hundreds of Nicaraguan Miskito refugees live on the border under miserable conditions, without Honduran or international aid or resources, with a single obsession in their heads: that the Sandinists "will come to kill us," several reliable witnesses reported.

U.S. military advisers have also been active in the region to help install a new unity, the 5th Infantry Battalion, at the beginning of this month. Three were seen by FRANCE PRESSE on Thursday at the Puerto Lempira airport as they returned from a 5-hour helicopter mission through the region.

The dirt airstrip, framed by palm trees, practically runs into the city. This isolated region was until recently ignored by the national government.

Puerto Lempira has no highway connection with the rest of the country. There are no telephones and the electric power generator has been out of order for the last month. At night the streets are lit only by the flashlights of pedestrians. In this muggy climate, the frequent rains have obliged the inhabitants to construct their houses of wood and straw on stilts.

The recent tension on the border is being closely but calmly followed here. However, this does not prevent the weekly gathering of part of the population at the airport for the landing and takeoff of the single weekly flight of an old DC-3 of the domestic airline.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY ON SYMMS AMENDMENT, WARSHIP 'VIOLATION'

PA191142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0448 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Aug (AFP) -- In a communique released tonight, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry expressed its "concern over the U.S. Senate's approval of the Symms Amendment which favors sending U.S. troops to the Caribbean or Central America.

The communique notes that such approval "constitutes a stimulus for and support of the warmongering positions of those sectors of the current U.S. administration that promote and encourage an interventionist policy in the Central American region, aggravating the current crisis and endangering peace and stability of the area."

The communique deplores the fact that members of the U.S. Senate (?have approved) such an initiative without calmly and deeply reflecting on the scope and consequences that this measure can have, above all, in view of the difficult situation of tension prevailing in the region.

Nevertheless, the communique adds, we must express our recognition of and solidarity with those representatives of the U.S. people for their conscientious attitude of rejection of the Symms Amendment within that legislative body, "an attitude that undoubtedly reflects a high sense of responsibility and understanding that this measure would only make more difficult the possibilities of peace in the region, which is the historic imperative of the Nicaraguan people."

Finally, the communique reaffirms Nicaragua's disposition to find proper solutions to the serious existing problems in the Central American region through dialogue and negotiation.

Also, the Foreign Ministry announced a new violation of its territorial waters on the part of a U.S. warship.

The Foreign Ministry note indicates that on Tuesday, 17 August, 10 miles off the Nicaraguan Pacific coast in the zone called Jiquilillo, the DD-963 Spruance destroyer was detected.

The communique states that the destroyer has sensitive spy equipment and is also equipped with multiple Sea Sparrow missiles as well as 127-mm artillery, rockets, torpedoes and helicopters.

The communique states that this constitutes "a new violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights" and that it is "yet another act of provocation within the framework of hostility that the U.S. administration is promoting against Nicaragua, encouraged by the victory of the Symms Amendment."

Finally, the ministry demands respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty, for its violation [as received] over its territorial sea and for its right to self-determination.

BORGE SAYS 81 ARRESTED IN MASAYA INCIDENT

PA181938 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, said yesterday that 81 people, only 9 of whom are from Masaya, were arrested for participation and complicity in the criminal attack against a popular demonstration that was on its way to the Salesian School. Two companeros were killed and several wounded in the attack.

Borge spoke to almost 10,000 people who gathered at the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza to pay posthumous homage to the murdered companeros. Commander Borge said that most of those criminal individuals arrived from other departments in the country carrying military rifles, handguns and hunting rifles.

He maintained that the Salesian incidents have nothing to do with the most recent religious incidents, that they are confrontation with the church. Borge said that these provocations are part of a wider plan which involves the actions of the U.S. and Honduran armies plus the training of mercenaries in a South American country.

He also referred to the firm and mature position which the FSLN adopted when the criminal aggression against the people's peaceful demonstration was carried out.

[Begin Borge recording] We gave instructions to the companeros of the armed forces. We told them we don't want a single person dead. We had to fight our anger and our just rage when we learned of the deaths of our companeros. Fire ran through our veins when we learned that a revolutionary youth had died. We must become enraged in the face of the fresh blood of our youth. How can we not get enraged and angry? But notwithstanding this, we decided to continue to be cautious, because more important than immediate revenge for the bloodshed was not pleasing the enemy by laying the groundwork for our people's great strategic vengeance on the day when we eliminate exploitation forever from our country. [applause, crowd shouts; "People's power"]

In addition, at the same time, calls were being made and messages being sent abroad. A newsman from a local newspaper established contact with Voz de Honduras and told them that there was a rebellion in Monimbo. [crowd shouts: "Boo"] It was said that the popular uprising in Monimbo had been programmed. If we had to describe these illusions, we would call them stupid and idiotic. We would have to say that they graduated from the university of stupidity. [crowd laughs and applauds]

In El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile it is being said that Masaya is up in arms again, but now against the revolution. [crowd: "Boo"] But it is clear that those who are really up in arms in El Salvador are the people against the Salvadoran gorrillas. Those who are up in arms in Guatemala are the courageous guerrillas who are fighting that government of turncoats and criminals. [applause] And the time will be up for Pinochet and a few other gorrillas in Central and Latin America. [end recording]

This is what Borge said yesterday when he spoke to almost 10,000 who gathered at the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza to pay posthumous homage to those murdered.

RAMIREZ REPORTS ON TRIP TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA182000 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The official delegation that attended the inauguration of Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco returned to Managua this afternoon. Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who headed the delegation, held a news conference at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. He was greeted by other junta members Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Rafael Cordova Rivas, some cabinet members and the Dominican ambassador to our country. Upon his arrival, Ramirez Mercado made the following statement:

[Begin Ramirez Mercado recording] Our presence was very important and was very much appreciated by the Dominican people. We must stress the affection with which the Dominican people greeted our delegation in the streets, the ovation our delegation got when we arrived at the site where the various official events were held and the solidarity that the Dominican people showed us all. Our talks with the new president were very important. We discussed the Central American problems. The Dominican Republic intends to carry out a more dynamic foreign policy than that of the past. We also talked about the role that the Dominican Republic could play as a Caribbean country to help in the peace and security efforts for Central America. We also discussed for the first time the possibility of a trade exchange between the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua through a free exchange list. We agreed to send a delegation of the Foreign Trade Ministry in the next few days to discuss this possibility.

We had a chance to speak with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Therefore, we feel that this was a positive visit. It affirmed the presence of Nicaragua in the Caribbean, which is very important for us and reinforced our ties with the Dominican people. The Dominican people are attentive to what occurs in Nicaragua and their solidarity is continuous. We can attest to this because this solidarity was reiterated everywhere we went. We also reaffirmed our relations with the new Dominican Government, which we trust will be very fruitful. [end recording]

Denies Meeting Pastora

PA181505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said here today that the Nicaraguan Government "has no interest" in maintaining contact with, much less negotiating with, Eden Pastora. He denied last Sunday's report that members of the Nicaraguan official delegation to the inauguration of the new Dominican president had met with Pastora here through the mediation of Socialist International leaders.

NEW MILITIA TRAINING PROGRAM ORGANIZED

PA180446 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Lt Oscar Mejia has said that after completing the second military training course, the Sandinist People's Militia will be better qualified to defend the fatherland and the revolution. Mejia, who is the deputy official in charge of the National Militia Section [SNM], gave journalists a detailed report on the new plan for combat training in view of attacks being faced by our country.

Militia command units will be strengthened through the formation of cadres and heads of small units, which will receive special training in military schools. An analysis will be made of militia commanders who have not fulfilled their responsibilities. They will be replaced by commanders who will guarantee the operation and leadership of small units.

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] departmental command officers, breaking away from bureaucratic styles, will go down to the ranks to learn of their problems and needs in order to carry out a more direct and organized operation.

Under the new structure, the "committees for increased participation by the masses in the militia" will be made up of a member of the FSLN, one from the militia and one from each mass organization at the national, departmental and municipal levels. In this way, the will of the revolutionary forces will be more united in the supreme goal of defending the fatherland and the revolution.

Emulation

The National Militia Section has implemented emulation of militias at all levels, taking into account organization, combat preparation, discipline and other factors. This will also apply to mass organizations during the development and conclusion of the training period.

Lieutenant Mejia said that during this new training period, emphasis will be placed on using all ways and means to meet logistical needs, which have been so limited in the past.

The training program for the militias during this new period has been set up according to experience obtained from previous courses. It gathers all the concerns and suggestions made by the militia. 2d Lt Spiro Bassy, chief of the SNM combat training, said that the new course will have only one level.

50 Hours

The military tranining program involves a total of 50 hours, 10 hours a month, that will be distributed on Saturdays and Sundays as follows: 3 hours the first Saturday, 4 hours the second Sunday and 3 hours the fourth Saturday.

The tactical preparation will take 12 hours; target practice, 13 hours; readiness, 21 hours; and infantry training, 4 hours. The chief of the military traning center will be responsible for the organization and control of combat training. He will guarantee that the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS, receive training once a month with appropriate guidance from MPS chiefs. The training must be supervised by EPS instructors.

Readiness Levels

There will be three [number as published] levels of readiness, at the militia unit individual level, at the collective level with militia units' participation, at the militia training center level, and at the department level with the participation of selected units.

The classes on tactics will take place out of the militia training center in broken-terrain areas so that the militiamen get used to all kinds of terrain. Practice grounds will be organized so that all the militiamen can participate.

On a request from many revolutionary popular organizations on Norte Road, a new militia training center will be opened on the grounds of "the national livestock auction," an area surrounded by factories, neighborhoods, etc.

The enrollment for the second militia training period opened on Friday in the "trenches of the defense," -- factories, schools, universities and neighborhood mass organizations -- where the people can enroll to improve their military capabilities and be ready to defend the achievements of the people.

In Managua, the second training period will open on 18 August. In Masaya it opens today, in Rivas on 22 August, in Matagalpa on 15 August, in Esteli on 21 August, and in Chinandega on 15 August, 2d Lt Spiro Bassy said.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

ANTIGUA'S BIRD URGES CLOSER TIES WITH BRAZIL

FL182337 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] St John's, Antigua, Aug 18, CANA -- Antigua and Barbudas Prime Minister Vere Bird, now in Brazil on a five-day official visit, has said there are many areas in which Brazil and the twin-island Caribbean state can work together for their mutual benefit.

Speaking in Brazil, Mr Bird, who this week signed a 30-million dollar (U.S.) loan with the Brazilian Government, said that the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Latin American group in the United Nations were two areas where Antigua and Brazil could co-operate with states in Latin America.

Prime Minister Bird's four-member delegation is in the country at the invitation of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo.

Apart from these two international forums, there is much we can do at the bilateral level to promote cultural understanding and economic co-operation between our two countries," he said.

The text of Mr Bird's speech was released here.

He said both countries should establish mechanisms geared at bringing their peoples closer together through trade, cultural exchanges and tourism. Antigua and Barbuda was hoping that the two governments could establish a joint commission to explore ways of setting up direct shipping links between the states, utilising Brazil's advanced shipping industry, the prime minister said.

"It would also be beneficial if such a commission examined the establishment of direct air routes for freight and passenger services between our two countries," he added.

Mr Bird said his government would explore possibilities for economic and trade relations with the South American country, with a view to encouraging joint ventures between Brazil and other Caribbean states. He said his delegation had been impressed by developments in Brazil. "We feel sure that our country will benefit greatly from a deepened and strengthened relationship with you," he added.

He noted: "Brazil is a huge land mass, Antigua and Barbuda is only now scratching the surface of industrial development. Brazil counts its population in millions, Antigua and Barbuda measures its people by thousands. Beyond those differences in physical characteristics, there are many similarities about the two countries."

"The people of Antigua and Barbuda, like the people of Brazil, originated in Europe and in Africa.

"Beyond the difference in our language is that similarity of culture which spans centuries of time and oceans of water."

He added: "Both our peoples are deeply religious and both our peoples exist as members of the Latin American community.

"These are similarities that mark us as one regardless of the artificial differences which may have been imposed by a colonial experience."

Mr Bird said that both countries had to wait too long to acknowledge their common brotherhood and "to embrace each other as neighbours and friends." "The independence of my country now presents that opportunity," he added.

Mr Bird's delegation is expected home next Tuesday.

CUBA

CASTRO ATTENDS CLOSING OF C.A.-CARIBBEAN GAMES

FL190124 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 18 August presents live coverage of the closing ceremony of the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games from Pedro Marrero stadium in Havana.

As coverage opens, Fidel Castro is seen entering the stadium accompanied by Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez and other leaders of the Cuban Government and party. The ceremony opens with a parade of athletes. The Cuban national anthem is played, and an announcer states that Castro is presiding over the ceremony. Fernandez, in a 6-minute speech, thanks the participating nations and praises the excellence of the athletes. The chairman of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization, German Reikehoff, thanks Cuba for hosting the games and announces that the 15th games will be held in Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic, in 1986.

A group of young girls and boys lowers the flags of the participating nation and hoists the flag of the Dominican Republic. After all the athletes have left the grounds, the announcer reports that the cultural portion of the ceremony is to follow immediately. The cultural portion of the ceremony, titled "Cuban Carnival," begins at ends at 0020 GMT on 19 August.

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

PROMOTION TO GENERAL -- Based on a request by the national defense minister and a resolution of the Armed Forces supreme council, the president has promoted Ecuadorean Army Col (Cristobal Gualberto Carrillo Velarde) to brigadier general. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 82 PA]

SURINAME

ARGENTINE EMBASSY, TRADE BOOST PLANNED

FL182248 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Aug 18, CANA -- Argentina is to help boost Suriname's oil, beef and petroleum industries, Suriname's minister for energy and natural resources, Erik Tjon Kie Sim has said. The minister told a news conference that Argentina had promised to help Suriname in its exploration for oil and with the training of Surinamers in the area of petroleum exploration.

Discussions on cooperation in oil exploration are to be held shortly between the state oil companies, he said. The minister also said that before the end of the year a mission from Argentina would visit Suriname for talks on how to improve the local beef industry.

Argentina was also said to be purchasing 38,000 tons of alumina from Suriname this year, and to be considering buying calcined bauxite from Suriname. The minister disclosed that the Dutch-owned bauxite company here was in the process of constructing a calcine bauxite plant which he said would be able to make full use of the Argentina market. Australia, which used to be Argentina's source of calcined bauxite, stopped supplying Argentina during the Buenos Aires clash with Britain over the Falkland Islands, claimed by both.

The minister said that Argentina had indicated a desire to establish an embassy in Suriname. The Argentine ambassador to Suriname is based in Venezuela.